

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOTHS OF THE
FAMILY COCHLIDIIDÆ.

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The following new forms have been recently discovered by Mr. William Schaus during his travels through Mexico.

PARASA CUERNAVACA, new variety.

A form of *P. chloris* Herrich-Schaeffer, in which the green band on the fore wings is much narrower than in specimens from the Atlantic coast of the United States. The specimens agree with *P. minima* Schaus in markings, but are distinctly larger and more robust. These are probably all local forms of *P. chloris*, but this can not be positively stated until the larvæ have been observed. I have described a form from Arizona in which the green band is broader than usual. These forms may be listed as follows:

Parasa chloris Herrich-Schaeffer, eastern United States.

var. *huachuca* Dyar, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.

var. *cuernavaca* Dyar, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

var. *minima* Schaus, Coatepec and Jalapa, Mexico.

var. (intermediate between *cuernavaca* and *minima*) Costa Rica.

Type.—(of var. *cuernavaca*) Cat. No. 10337, U.S.N.M.

Five males from Cuernavaca, Mexico, June, July, and August, 1906 (W. Schaus).

EUCLEA RETROVERSA, new species.

Fore wing blackish brown, with a pinkish tint along the costa and in a curved streak beyond cell to tornus, cut by a heavy black bar that runs out from the base along the submedian fold to margin; discal dot black, much elongated; a slender nearly straight silvery line subapically from costa to the pinkish band; a subbasal silvery line below cell, with a single outward arc, within which the ground color is pinkish. Hind wings pinkish brown, the fringe touched with dark brown at the anal angle. Thorax, tip of abdomen, and legs dark brown. Expanse, 20 mm.

Three males, Cuernavaca, Mexico, June and July, 1906 (W. Schaus).

Type.—Cat. No. 10338, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *diversa* Druce and *baranda* Schaus, but both of these have rounded discal marks, and the shape of the silvery lines is different.

VIPSANIA ANTICLEA Druce.

Male.—Agrees entirely in coloration with the female figured in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, except that the hind wings are pale instead of blackish. There is a marked difference in palpal structure between the sexes. In the female they are nearly correct, the second joint being long and only very slightly curved; the end joint is stout and thick, square on the tip, thickened by the vestiture. In the single male before me the palpi have the second joint strongly curved, so that they stand upright, the third joint long but with a sharply tapered tip. The palpi are not over twice as long as the head, reaching not far above the vertex, whereas in the female they are three times as long as the head. The hind tibiae have two pairs of spurs. The antennae are simple.

This genus was placed by me between *Miresa* and *Epiclea*^a on the supposition that the male antennae were pectinated to the tip. This proves to have been an erroneous assumption, the genus properly falling between *Vipsophobetron* and *Pseudovipsania*. It differs generically from the latter in having the middle spurs of the hind tibiae present, and falls in the table with *Lithacodes*, from which it may be separated by the wing shape, sunken head, and palpal structure.

There is a possibility that this is not the male of *Vipsania anticlea* Druce, in which case it is a new species, but the markings and coloration are so exactly alike that I think the association is warranted, in spite of the different palpal structure in the two sexes. The single specimen is from Cuernavaca, Mexico.

EUPROSTERNA COCHLIDIONIS, new species.

Brownish ochreous, the fore wings sprinkled with brownish atoms; basal half darker brownish; a narrow dusky blackish line starts on costa at apical fourth, runs obliquely inward to submedian vein, runs along that vein halfway to base, and is then continued straight to inner margin at basal third; another line starts from the costa at the same, or nearly the same, point and runs obliquely to the outer margin above tornus. Hind wings pale brownish straw color. Expanse, 17 to 19 mm.

Two males, Cuernavaca, Mexico and Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, June, 1906 (W. Schaus).

^a Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, 1905, p. 372.

Type.—Cat. No. 10339, U.S.N.M.

The species with its straw-colored wings and diverging brown lines suggests a species of *Cochlidion*.

PLATYPROSTERNA CERES Druce.

Mr. Schaus captured four males in good condition at Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, altitude 2,400 feet, in June, 1906.

PEROLA CLARA, new species.

Brownish ochreous, the hind wings with an orange tint. On the fore wings are faint red-brown radial streaks on the discal and submedian veins; a red-brown line from costa just before apex gradually curves more and more inward, reaching the inner margin a little before middle. Expanse, 26 mm.

One male, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, September, 1906 (W. Schaus).

Type.—Cat. No. 10340, U.S.N.M.

This species has almost exactly the same markings as *P. druceoides* Dognin, from Ecuador, but is a much smaller species. The dark line on the forewings, too, is slenderer and curves inward in a different manner.

PROLIMACODES DIVIDUA, new species.

Head and thorax dark brown, abdomen concolorous with the hind wings. Fore wings chocolate brown on the costal half, pale brown on the inner half, the two colors separated by a line that begins at the base near costa, runs parallel with it for nearly one-third its length, then curves down nearly to the submedian vein, runs along near this for another third, then goes obliquely, crenulated on the veins, to the apex; basal incision of the brown above submedian vein filled with silvery white, which runs out along the division of the colors to apex, diffused on the lower side; a broad patch of dark color along the inner margin, diminishing toward the tornus. Hind wings pale chocolate brown. Expanse, 27 to 30 mm.

Two males, Cuernavaca, Mexico, June and August, 1906 (W. Schaus).

Type.—Cat. No. 10341, U.S.N.M.

Of the North American species this comes nearest to *P. scapha* Harris. I had at first thought it a variety of this, but the serrations of the antennae are longer and the brown costal area is differently outlined. A female before me, from Rinconada, Vera Cruz, Mexico, probably belongs here, but the costal area is more rounded, as in *scapha*. It differs therefrom in the greater size of this patch, its crenulate outer edge and the pale area along the inner and outer margins being strewn with dark scales.